Hr. Tweed's Deposits in the Broadway Bank -More Warrants Offered in Evidence-A Till Between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Field. In the trial of William M. Tweed vesterday Mr. Tilden's examination was continued, and he gave further figures of the accounts of

Tweed, Woodward, Garvey, Ingersoll, and Kerser in the Broadway Bank. This cross-examination by Mr. Field, though continued but a few moments before the adjournment, was characterized by unusual courtesy on the part of Mr. Field, though the witness repeatedly accused him of indecent interference with his rights, the offence being that Mr. Field wished to have his questions answered, while Mr. Tilden insisted upon diverging to other topics. Mr. Tweed apparently greatly enjoyed the scene. At the opening of the court, Mr. Tilden, having resumed the witness stand, testified at some length concerning the Ingersoll, Garvey, Keylength concerning the Ingersoll, Garvey, Key-ser, and Woodward warrants and checks, and Mr. Smith, of the Broadway Bank, testified that he and Mr. Tilden, in examining the Ring accounts, found a number of Woodward's checks depos-ted with the receiving teller without any equiv-alent items paid by the paying teller.

MR. TWEED'S DEPOSITS.
Mr. Tilden said that the sum total of Mr. Tweed's deposits in the Broadway Bank, from May 6 to Sept. 1, 1870, was, according to the books and deposit tickets— (Mr. Field objected that this was calling for the contents of unproved papers. The Court overruled the objection, but the question was modified.)

tion, but the question was modified.)

Mr. Tiden continued—I can only say that my results
were derived from the deposit tekets, and I then verified them by the ledger. I have a statement of my own
of Mr. Tweed's deposits for the whole year, and have
separated out Mr. Tweed's account for that period.
Every deposit fixes that been compared by me with the
account centry in the ledger. It has been carefully revised by Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhodes. It makes the aggregate of Mr Tweed's deposits for that period \$1,285,453.52.
Of this the portion corresponding to Mr. Woodward's
debits is \$455,385.54.

gick.w.b., iden gave each Woodward deposit from separately, and each other deposit on sed's account, making up the aggregate mentioned. Subtracting the four items

71.566.17. He added:
he total deposit to Mr. Woodward's account for the
me period is \$3.509,618.30. The sum total of his desits corresponding directly to County Liability warts is \$1.02,720.56. The amount corresponding to
hits on ingersoll & Co.'s account is \$1.817,476.49; the
count corresponding to debits on Garvey's accounts
\$33.871.01. The total transferred from County Liahits is \$3.82,93.08. The other terms are \$14.072.20.
where one item in that of \$6,190.95 is a warrant, but I
nt know. What were the total deposits of Ingersoll & Co. for

MORE WARRANTS OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

During Mr. Filden's examination many other warrants, not the foundation of any count of the indictment, but issued under Board of Audit warrants, and some of them forming part of a day's deposits running into Woodward's credit of the same day, and necessary to its explanation, were offered in evidence, and for the intention being rejected. At the close of Mr. Tilden's direct testimony Judge Dayis suggested that that point had better he discussed at once.

Mr. Graham presented the objections of the defonce, which were substantially that the only pertinency of the evidence was to show inde-

MR. FIELD COLECTS.

Mr. Peckham then offered the eighty-two warracts included in the statement made by Mr. Tiden, which also includes the fifty-five warrants made the basis of the indictment. These Br are not all the Board of Audit warrants, which number about 100; but the other fifty-three

rmed, that Mr. In-

MR. FIELD CROSS-EXAMINES THE WITNESS. evamined by Mr. Field: Q.—Are you counsel. People in these prosecutions against Mr. P. A.—I am not, are not been. A.—Have not been. do tyon argues motion in Albany, and swear to sait on which Mr. Tweed was arrested, and held for a million of Gollars? A.—I did, but not in this

The People were plaintiffs in that suit? A .- They And you were counsel in that case? A.—I argued for the Court on one question as counsel for the lie, with Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Peckham.—You also made as Counsel an affidavit in that suit which Mr. Fweed was arrested, and held to ball in [0.012] A.—In dean affidavit up as counsel? A. slr, only as a witness, Mr. O'Conor represented Michaey-General. I was never with him before the distance. you in the cancetty of witness give advice to later? A.—I did not I declined to give any, re you select to give any, re you select to give advice? A.—Forthas I sa asked some questions and I told them they a trie Descript Attorney, anybody present to examine you? A.—No,

you there when Mr. Tweed presided at a ne San te? A.—Yes, sir. le is v ry violent p. litical contest? ou can't go into that. c o...ly want to show the state of feeling

an the side to which you were attached?

ook was a third hook without antagonism

tly what I would like to know. A .- I exr warrants in the Comproller's office Green entered that office. Keywer al-forrement on the back of these war-Mr. Green requested me to investi-idate think anybody else could make as well as I could. I still was relucethe job, -That is not answering my

set such dignity)—I must answer the question , said, et to the rating of the Court. If i set down i will answer, avely:—I have been sitting so long that it to stand i you have no objection. I said he i must happy to have you rew — a struggle to oust Mr. Green at that

d is not answering the question. I sing with reference to Mr. Green.

Whiling)-| sun't answer when counsel owheating and answer when counsel

owheating ine, in seart that, strely.

in seartly - For don't mean that, strely.

M.R. TILDEN XCITED.

SERVILY-I cop der your conduct insoit.

int differently about that.

ink differently about that.

you please. (To the Court)—I am telling the occasion of my going to the bank.

The Court.—State what you did in the bank? A.—I went to the bank and told them I wanted to investigate this subject. Of course, as E. A. W. was written an the back of the warrants in penell, I looked at Woodward's account. That was the first point of the investigation. gation.

Mr. Field-Did you get access to the accounts by legal process? A.-No, sir. They politely opened the uots at my request.
Field—That is what I wanted to know.
-Were you a metaber of the last Legislature. A.-

Q.—Were you a member of the last Legislature. A.—I was.
Q.—Do you remember a conversation between you and the Attorney-General and Alvord. In relation to bills you introduced, having for their object the prosecutions that are now worns on? A.—I had conversation with Alvord. I don't commence a conversation where the Attorney-General was present.
Q.—Do you remember a conversation in which you may deal you have done to promote the passage of a particular bill you lutroduced—that Alvord said it was unconstitutional, and what the reply was? A.—I remember several conversations with Alvord, I understood for a long time that he was in favor of the bill.
Mr. Field—You had better alswer the question. Was this the reply you made, no matter whether it was unconstitutional or not, for before it could be declared by the Gourt of Appeals to be unconstitutional Mr. Tweed would be convicted, and that was enough? A.—No, sit, nothing of the kind was said by me.
Q.—Was nothing of that sort said, that if the bill passed it would hisgrace Mr. Tweed?

A.—NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE OR BELIEF.

A .- NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE OR BELIEF. A.—NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE OR BELLEP.

Q.—Do you know suything about the matters of which you testified, except as you got them from the books of the Broadway Bank, and what you call the deposit tickets? A.—If you will be specific I will answer.

Q.—In this table, where you state that a certain sum, ay the first item, May 6, 84,000, appears as deposits to insersoil's account, do you mean anything more than it appears by the books, that there is so much to the credit of ingersoil's account? A.—I say that amount does appear as entered to the credit of Ingersoil on that day. It appears that that is a deposit.

Q.—How does it appear that it is a deposit? A.—By the books of the bank.

Q.—What books? A.—I suppose the ledger certainly shows it.

Q.—What books? A.—I suppose the ledger certainly shows it.
Q.—Does the ledger show whether it was a collection, a deposit, or a loan? A.—It shows it is made by a esposit, but not the items.
Q.—How did you distinguish between deposits and collections? A.—Becguse it is marked in the books generally: this was for a check? A.—That could only be ascertained from another book, the book of debit payments.

JOHN GRAHAM TO THE RESCUE. Mr. Tilden here asked a bank officer standing by to aid him in looking over a book. Mr. Field

Mr. Tilden—I have the right. It is a piece of indecent nfarness on your part to interfere. Mr. Fleid, when it was explained to him that Mr. Tilden wished aid in finding an item, disclaimed any ourpose to interfers. Mr. Graham rose to defend Mr. Fleid. The Court-Mr. Field is of age and can vindicate him

of the Court of th Mr. Field-Then stop the witness.

The Court said the witness must be allowed to rive his testimony without interruption. Mr. Field-I submit to the Court.
The Court-I wish you would submit without any

The Court then adjourned.

ANOTHER BROKEN FLANGE.

Two Trains Fall Through a Broken Bridge-Three Men Killed and Several Wounded— A Rescue Train Crushes a Fourth Victim. From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 71. Accidents are neither new nor rare on

the winding mountain tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad, but providentially there is not often so fatal and destructive a shattering as that a mile beyond Middlefield, Friday night. About 8 o'clock the first eastern night freight, Quinn's train, with twenty-six cars, and, all unknown, one broken wheel, thundered down upon the second covered bridge above Middlefield. Twenty-three cars had crossed safely, when the broken wheel slipped from the track. when the broken wheel slipped from the track, and the impetus of the train gathered the floor beams of the bridge like straws together, and a great jar quivered forward to the engine, as three cars wrenched themselves from the train, and, with one side of the bridge, dropped twenty feet down into the river. Simultaneously with the crash of this fall, the "New York," going West with twenty-two cars and an extra engine pushing, rushed into the bridge, which, without an instant's warning, went down under the engine, then containing George T. which, without an instant's warning, went down under the engineer, then containing George T. Stebbins, the engineer, his fireman, Edward A. Thomas, and Charles E. Bassford, a brakeman, the heavy tender full of coal turned like a trap, top downward, upon the victims, and the engine behind unwittingly pushed car after carinto the abyse until five had fallen one upon another, and rolling off had almost filled the charm. Perfectly dark, the snow came in frozen, blinding particles, thell wind roared a horning and scalding the men wedged fast in the wreck.

Yet what could be done was done; approaching trains were signalled, and at the first cry out of the ruin, Engineer Eloen Stebbins, of the down train, slid and crawled into the don's until, under the frazments of eight cars, he found llassiord caught across his knees under the inverted tender.

"The fireman groaned once or twice," said Charlie, "but I guess he is dead now. Can't you loosen my feet a little?"

Tons rested on Bassford's legs, and, although at first they pulled him, they were obliged at last to stop and only fix a place for him to die in. While this was going on, two men, one with a broken hip, the other purple with bruises, crawled up from the timbers. They were from

broken hip, the other purple with bruses, crawled up from the timbers. They were from Watertown, N. Y., in a car of potatoes. When the bridge fell, one of them jumped out into the ravine and was hurt on the rocks. Both were sent to Becket for treatment, and last evening one of them was reported dying. A man with a car load of horses was bruised, but did not go down in the wreck. A brakeman leaped forward from one of the falling cars and so escaped barm.

one of them was reported dying. A man with a car load of horses was bruised, but did not go down in the wreek. A brakeman leaped forward from one of the falling cars and so escaped harm.

Two hours after the accident, and when Bassford's legs were cooked in steam, a rope was put around his body and a line of pallid men shut their eyes and pulled him out; his legs came off in strips of skin and flesh. Very tenderly they placed him in the eastward-going train, and brought him to his home on Arlington avenue in this city, where he died at noon the next day.

About 9 o'clock news of the accident reached this city, and near midnight, Major Nichols and about fifty men, wreckers and bridge builders, with several platform cars loaded with timber, went westward. The old Tennessee was shead, and made slow progress through the snow. Once or twice the train almost stopped, and finally suddenly halted near Westheld, the brakeman shouting.

It seemed impossible that a man had been overtaken even on foot, but a man was under the car, with one arm off and his head broken in. They laid him on the platform and left him at Westfield, where he said he lived. The engineer first saw him lying on the track asleep in the snow. From Westfield it was tedlous, uphill work.

The day break scene at the bridge was horrible. Every particle of the structure, 100 feet long, was down; the caboose of the coming train totlered on the further edge of the rift, while on this side the last car that fell still clung by its trucks to the abutment of the bridge. The engine, parily in the water, yet steamed a little, and the tender, broken and wisted, rested upon the locomoroive. The fireman could just be seen, half lying, half kneeling, against the foot of the boiler, his hair scadded off, his head frightfully swelled, and his whole body frozen stiff. Nothing could be seen of the engineer. A car crushed on every side stood on its end others lay as they had pitched or rolled, and masses of from splintered beams and broken woof filed up almost to the lev

TRAGEDY IN A BROOKLYNSALOGN

Murderous Affrny Within Sight of the Butler Street Police Station. In Peter Byrnes's liquor store, Court and Butler streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Mat Kelley, an ex-Constable, Duggan, Cahill, and William McCormick quarrelled. Kelley was knocked

McCormick quarrelled. Kelley was knocked down, kicked, and pounded. A terrible fight followed, and Kelley was badly beaten. His head was gashed and bruised in many places. He was taken home after the affair was quieted. His wounds were pronounced fatal and the police were informed.

The bartender says that Kelley was in the store when Duggan, McCormick, and Cahill entered. The first he knew of any trouble was hearing a sculle in the rear room. He saw Kelley and Duggan rolling on the floor. Cahill was standing over Kelley shouting "shoot the police arrested Cahill, who has been admitted to bail. The others are known to the police as respectable politicians. They have not been arrested.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS. LEGISLATION THAT THE RAILROAD

RINGS WONT PAY FOR. Vindication of the Rights of the People against the Pacific Railroad—The Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege Passed by both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Senator Stewart (Rep., Nev.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into he condition of the accounts between the several Pacific railroads and the United States growing out of the provisions of the act of 1862. requiring that after the completion of the roads five per cent. of their net earnings shall be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest until they are paid.

Mr. Stewart asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Elmunds (Rep., Vt.) objected, and it was la'd over.

On motion of Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.), the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was intrusted to inquire into the expediency of making any use of the present Executive Mansion other toan that to which it is now devoted, and of taking any steps to provide another residence for the President of the United States.

By Mr. Cragin (Rep., N. H.)—Directing the Post-master-General to make a contract with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company for carrying mails to European ports, and to en-dorse the bond of said company to the amount of \$13,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

of \$13,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Lewis of Virginia—Appropriating \$2,000,000 for the promotion of education in the Southern States.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States, to reveive from the State of Michigan all the latter's right and title to the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the bill not to take effect until the toils received shall have reimbursed the State for expenditures or Habilities incurred on account of said canal.

THE PACIFIC BALEROADS.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) on Friday, modified so as to provide that it shall be the duty of the President to take such measures or to institute such suits as may be necessary to recover from the Pacific Railroad companis the interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the use of either of said roads and the five per cent. of the net earings provided for by law, and that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits, subject to appeal as in other cases. THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

law, and that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits, subject to appeal as in other cases.

Mr. Thurman (Dem., Ohio) said it was most important for the interests of all concerned that the matter should be determined without delay, and suggested that these cases ought to have precedence over others.

Mr. Morrill modified his amendment so as to direct the Court to rive these cases precedence.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) said he had received a letter to-day from Mr. C. P. Huntunedon, the Vice-President of the Central Pacific Company, which, in compliance with the request of the writer, he laid before the Senate with much pleasure, because it seemed to be the letter of a man of honor and fairness.

PRESIDENT HUNTINGDON'S LETTER.

The letter was read by the Clerk. It states that the Central Pacific Railrond Company entered into its contract with the Government on the constituction of the statute relating to freight and postal service, which was acted upon by the Government for several years, and which has received the sanction of Congress, and if they had understood it otherwise they would not have entered into the contract at all: but that that company is nevertheless anxious to have the disputed question lee ally adjudicated, and is willing to accept Mr. Edmunds's amendment looking to that end.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) said the only question between the Government and the Pacific railroads which he cared to have legally determined was whether the companies were not bound to pay the interest on their second mortarge bonds. He believed they were. The United States had guaranteed those bonds, but the companies were the principals and were bound to pay the interest.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) was pleased that at

panies were the principals and were bound to pay the interest.

THE PEOFLE SHOCKED.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) was pleased that at last there seemed to be a disposition in Congress to protect the interests of the people of the United States in connection with the Pacific railoads; and although the pending investigation had grown out of a quarrel between private parties, and revealed many things of a very painful character, it now bade fair to lead to a happy result—the vindication of the rights of the people against these corporations. He saw reason to believe that the people were at last awakening to what had been done in these matters under the specious names of national enterprise and private spirit, and were shocked at the discovery of the illegitimate, monstrous, unrepublican fortunes which had been gained in this way. He would vote, he said, for the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds).

Mr. Choserly (Dem., Cal.) said he had not decided whether he would support Mr. Edmunds's or Mr. Morrill's (Maine) amendment, though he

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) withdrew his amendment for the purpose of having a direct vote on the Edmunds amendment, and that amendment the Edmunds amendment, and that amendment was then adopted, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except Mr. Morrill of Maine, and Messrs. Sprague, Trumbull, and Hamilin. It is as follows:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments from any railroad company or is assigns on account of freight or transportation of any kind over their respective roads, to the amount of the payments made by the United States issued to any such company which shall not have been relimbureed, together with five per cent, of the net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law, and any company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the sune upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States, upon the merits of all the points presented by the United States in answer to any such claim, and either party to such such may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both such courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

Pending further action the Senate at 4:40 P. M.

Pending further action the Senate at 4:40 P. M went into executive session, and soon after ad journed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Willard (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolu tion requesting the Senate to return to the House the Goat Island bill.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) made the point of order that the resolution was not in order during the morning hour, as it involved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and

the resolution was not received.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution

Mr. Butter (Rep., Mass.) effered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General, to furnish copies of all the questions propounded by the examiners of the candidates for appointment and promotion to clerkships in their respective departments. [Laughter, and approving remarks.] Adopted. THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Va.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill declaring the meaning of the Amendatory Bankrupt act of June 8 to be to exempt from judgment against bankrupts the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$39,300 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia. Rejected—yeas 34, nays 82, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

ADOLISHING THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE.

ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Anoldshing the Pranking Privilege.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth (Lib., Ill.) the Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the frank. Arg privilege were taken up and agreed to—yeas 143, nays 43. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July. 1873, and provide that no allowance for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing, after the 1st of July, 1873, all laws for the printing and distribution of public documents. Rejected—yeas 97, navs 33, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to inquire into the general management of ruliroads engaged in transportation between the several States.

Pending action on the bill, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

A Disheartened Mechanic's Suicide. Yesterday Coroner Herrman investigated the circumstances attending the death of Erust Vogel of 72 East Fifty-third street, who on Saturday took Paris green. The only witness examined was Vogel's wife. green. The only witness examined was voger's wire. She testified that her husband was 35 years old. He had been employed for a long time in Steinway s pianoforto manufactory. From boyhood he had been troubled with a sickness which depressed his mind, and on two previous occasions he had attempted self-destruction, once with Paris green and once by shooting himself. Lately, his health falling, he was unable to do his accustomed work, and the forestant found fault with hims. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above lacks.

HOW RELLOGG'S BOARD MANUFAC-

No Full Statement of the Result from any Source - The Returns of Some Parished Thrown Out, and Votes Counted on Am-daylt for the Kellogg Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Louisiana inrestigation was resumed this morning by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Morton called for the official returns of the election, which were produced by B. R. Foreman of the McEnery Returning Board, who testified that the returns were delivered to himself and colleagues on the 11th of December by Mr. Bragdon, Secretary of the previous board. Canvassed all the returns received. The returns have been in possession of the board since the canvass, under lock and key. Did not examine the vote for President and Vice-President. Rejected a few of the returns. Poll No. 8 of the parish of New Orleans and No. 12 of the parish of Jefferson were thrown out upon evidence that they had been stuffed by Fusionists. The whole vote of Iberia, St. James, and St. Michael were thrown out on account of intimidation practised during the vote. Mr. Foreman was

were thrown out on account of intimidation practised during the vote. Mr. Foreman was questioned as to the political complexion of the parishes thrown out or not returned, but he could not speak positively, though he thought most of them were Republican.

GOV. WARMOTH'S TESTIMONY.

The law does not require it. He made a certificate of the election of electors. The law does not require it. He made a certificate of the result of the election, which showed who were elected. Sent copies of these certificates to the parties elected. These were the Greeley electors, Issued the certificates on December 4. No canvass had been made by any board of canvassers. The certificates were issued on the report of Mr. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State. Woodward gave the figures of the election. Woodward had no authority to count the votes. Had returns from all the parishes but two. These returns were opened by himself, on the 20th of December, in the presence of the numbers of the Wharton Board. The returns were put into the hands of Mr. Bragdon, the Secretary of the board, who was directed to employ clerks enough to make a calculation of the vote of the entire State. The board was then enjoined from counting or canvassing the returns, and no canvass was made. The vote was tabulated. No votes were thrown out.

HOW KELLCGG'S BOARD MADE UP RETURNS.

John Lynch, representing the Kellogg Returning Board, was examined by Senator Morton. He testified as follows:

The board had before it—first, the returns from United States Supervisors; second, the returns from United States Supervisors; second, the returns from United States Supervisors. Had returns from United States Supervisors from all but two or three parishes. Full statements of the entire vote were sent to the United States Supervisors from about half the parishes outside of New Orleans; from other parishes only abstract statements of the result were sent. Did not generally have full statements of the results from State Supervisors from about half the parishes outside of New Orleans; from other parishes only abstract statements of the result were sent. Did not generally have full statements of the results from State Supervisors. In some instances parise came before the board and made statements concerning the returns. These statements were reduced to writing and sworn to before the proper officers by the parties making them. In some cases the board acted upon information which was not sworn to. These affidavits were sometimes as to the result of the vote, and in some as to the reason why no returns were made. In some cases the parish, as a whole, was thown out, and the board cented the votes of persons who swore that they had been illegally deprived of voting. In Possier parish 1,59 such votes were counted.

THE VOTE ESTIMATED.

In some instances the board took copies of returns made by private persons.

NO OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Mr. Trumbull—Did you have any official returns according to the laws of the State? A.—No, str.

Mr. Trumbull—You counted in some instances votes never cast? A.—Yos, sir, we did so under the laws of the United States and in obedience to the principles of justice.

By Mr. Ray—The reason why the board had no official returns was because the Governor refused to give them. In parishes known to be Democratic the Democratic count was 'taken when the board had returns.

By Mr. Trumbull—By Democratic returns witness means returns published in papers opposed to the Republican candidates? A.—From two wards in New Orleans the board made no returns. Don't know within a thousand votes how many votes were cast in those wards.

By Mr. Morton—It is the witnesses' impression that the votes in these wards were counted for President and Governor, and throw not of the vote for members.

A lengthy examination disclosed the fact that

account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

THE WITNESS CORNERED.

Witness having sworn that all the Commissioners of Election were opposed to the Republican party. Gen. McMillan named two whom the witness admitted were Republicans, and others whose politics he did not know. Witness thought there were twenty-five white Republicans in Carroll parish, but did not know that there were fifty; there probably were not as many there as in any other parish outside of New Orleans. Witness could not tell how it was that his board returned 4,000 less votes for McEnery in New Orleans than were returned by other boards.

Gen. McMillan submitted certificates of the United States supervisors that the returns of State officers in New Orleans were correct. Witness said that this was the rule, but that there were exceptions in which the United States supervisors noted errors upon the back of the returns.

Senator Morton directed the witness to look at the synopsis of the evidence taken before his board, as published in the President's message, and say at a future time whether it is or is not a fair statement.

Gen. Longstreet's Testimony.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. James Longstreet was examined by Mr Morton. He testified as follows: Morton. He testified as follows:

Was a member of the Lynch Returning Board. Made an official demand upon Warmoth for the official returns of the election. On the day the Durell decision was rendered I found that the Governor was at Mr. Simins's office. Simins said that he was in private consultation with him, and could not be seen. Mr. Board officered to give the written statement to be delivered to Warmoth, and Simins declined to be his messenger. Copies of the demand were left at the Governor's office, Warmoth made no reply. He did not give any returns, By Gov. Warmoth—Don't know whether he promulgated the returns on the next day. It was just in line for the meeting of the Legislature.

By Gev. McMillan—Don't think that after Durell's decision Warmoth was invited to be present.

By Gov. Warmoth—I think the inhuites of the board do not show that Warmoth was elected Chairman of the soon. McMillan—Was satefied at the time of the demand that the returns were in possession of some other board.

Making it a Penal Offence Even to Ride in a

Crowded Street Car.
The Board of Assistant Aldermen re cived the following from Mr. Bergh yesterday

The Board of Assistant Aldermen received the following from Mr. Bergh yesterday:

An Ordinance for the better regulation of the use of the streets and highways of the city of New York by the less and rathways.

Section 1. Every vehicle or railway car for the transportation of passengers in and through the streets and highways of the city of New York shall be provided and furnished with ample seats for the confortable accommodation of such passengers, and no driver, conductor, or other person in charge of such vehicle or car shall allow it to proceed or be drawn having in or upon it more persons than can be comfortably seated.

Sec. 2. Whenever any such vehicle or car shall contain in or upon it, or shall be occupied by as many persons as can be furnished with seats, the driver or conductor shall at once display, in a conspicuous manner on the outside of such vehicle or car, a sign or placard indicating in legible characters that such car or vehicle is full, which sign or placard shall be kept so displayed while sign or placard shall be kept to displayed to of such vehicle or car, a sign or placard while in the driver and conductor of such vehicle or car when so eccupied shall be allowed or permitted to enter therein or ride thereon; nor shall any person enter therein or thereon, during such occupancy, or while such sign or placard shall be so displayed.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any provision of the forestial in being transported therein or thereon of the soften shall be fined Ss. or inspressed and taken hefore any of the Police Justices of this city; and upon conviction shall be fined Ss. or inspressed in the city prison for not less than five, nor more than ten days, or may be punished by both seed fine and impersonment in the discretion of such Justice. And the American Society for the Prevention of this ordinance; and conviction shall be necessary of the such police in sid of said society in such enforcements.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its shall adoption and passage.

Foster was visited yesterday by his wife, a brother, and a cousin. The interview between the con-demned man and his wife was very affecting. Foster's

demaed man and his wife was very affecting. Foster's greatest horror of death seems to be the disgrace he imagine it will bring upon his family, and he talks continually of the mother of his children. He has a hope that the efforts of Judge Porter, he soumed, may be successful in setting saids the sentence-upon the ground that Judge lagraham neglected to using the hour of the hangle;

Weekly and monthly payments for farnithms and carpets at 5. In the continue and carpets at 5. In the carpet carpet carpet carpets at 5. In the carpet carp

proceed with his remarks on " How to Procure a Revival." It was seconded, and thereupon a a Revival." It was seconded, and thereupon a gentleman moved that, as there were only a few minutes left before Prof. Martin might be expected, the time be devoted to the miscellaneous talk which usually closed up the meetings. The speaker did not think it right that Brother French should be urged to crowd his views into a few minutes.

Brother French said that he had not much to say, but would still like a sufficient time to say it in. He didn't wish to have to keep his eye on the door all the time he was speaking looking for Prof. Martin, so as to know when to leave off. He wanted to feel that he had the field, and

for Prof. Martin, so as to know when to leave off. He wanted to feel that he had the field, and WAS NOT UFON A SEE-SAW.

He thought it would be better to bring on miscellaneous business. This was accordingly agreed to.

A brother referred to the death of John Mc-Lean of the Bedford Street M. E. Church. He thought the meeting should take some notice of it. Brother McLean was one of the old stock, one of the last representatives of the noble class of men who were the backbone of Methodism twenty-five years ago. He would move that a committee of three be appointed to draft a proper expression of regret at the death of Mr. McLean. The committee were appointed.

An elderly gentleman said the superannuated brethren would like to know what was going on in the churches in the way of revivals.

Brother Bartlett said that he understood a revival had broken out at St. Paul's on Sunday night. A white-haired brother contradicted the statement.

At this moment Prof. Martin entered the room. The Chairman received him with great cordiality, and introduced him to the meeting. The entire audience

AROSE AND WELCOMED THE PROFESSOR.

why Charles Pfeifer was shot.

Brother Pfeifer was as true a Christian as ever breathed. His life was pure and his character unspotted. The order of which he was a member turned out to the funeral, and his employer and fellow workmen joined the sad procession. Why hal this man been shot down as he was? This was the reason: Murder, and violence, and riot, and all wickedness had laid hold upon the city, and God required a victim. It was to be a victim so pure, so harmless, that his death should send a shock through the whole community—a shock that should teach the bench, penentrate the jury, and rouse the public conscience. He was glad to say that already about \$5,000 had been collected for Pfeifer's widow and family, and he hoped a collection would be taken up in all the churches for the same object. He believed the death of Brother Pfeifer would have a great moral effect on the city and stir up, as nothing else could have stirred, the public conscience.

PROF. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then requested Prof. Martin to

conscience.

PROF. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then requested Prof. Martin to deliver his address. The Professor said that he had much pleasure in responding to the invitation of his Methodist friends. His early life had, in some respects, been passed under Methodist influence. He was baptized by a Methodist preacher, and had sat in his youth under the administration of a revered and venerable brother, who was then seated before him. The Professor then read an essay of an hour and a half in length, on Prof. Tyndail's views on prayer. The address was eloquent and pointed, and called forth repeated applause. The beauty of the diction and the delicate touches of humor introduced here and there were alike attractive. At the close a vote of thanks was passed, and the Professor was requested to publish his essay.

UNMARRIED BUT ASKING DIFORCE.

A Suit which may Clinch the Decisions that Make Cohabitation Itself Legal Marriage Under New York Law. A lady calling herself Mrs. Josephine Sawyer, of Brooklyn, called at THE SUN office and said that she was the wife of Mr. H. Sawyer, manager of Pilgrim's veterinary stables on Liv-ingstone street, Brooklyn. She was formerly connected with Coney's circus, and came with it to this country from Paris. Her husband, she said, was first bookkeeper for Mr. Pilgrim. They have two children. Sometime ago, Mrs. Sawyer said, her husband persuaded her to go down to New Jersey to take charge of a farm to which he was to send sick horses. In the mean-

down to New Jersey to take charge of a farm to which he was to send sick horses. In the meantime Mr. Pilgrim died, and, Mrs. Sawyer said, Mrs. Filgrim gave the entire charge of the business to Mr. Sawyer. The latter, Mrs. Sawyer said, thereupon deserted her, and went to live in the same house with Mrs. Filgrim and her nine children. He was now trying, Mrs. Sawyer said, to get a divorce in order to marry Mrs. Pilgrim.

A Sun reporter visited Brooklyn and examined the divorce records. He found that an action for divorce had been begun by Mrs. Sawyer against her husband on the leth of December last, and that a referee had been appointed to decide on the alimony to be allowed Mrs. Sawyer pending the trial.

The reporter then called on Mr. Sawyer, at Pilgrim's veterinary stables on Livingstone street Mr. Sawyer courteously gave the reporter his account. He said that he had known Josephine, as he called the lady claiming to be his wife, since 1833. They had lived together and had had two children, but had never been legally married. It was merely a partnership. He had latterly become so disgusted with her conduct, he said, that in April last he rented a farm in Jersey, and promised to send down horses to winter and summer, and from this source and the produce of the farm she could have derived a decent income. She refused, however, to stay on the farm, She sold the stock and a valuable blooded horse owned by Mr. Sawyer, and returned to Brooklyn.

Mr. Sawyer says that he has frequently offered to provide for her, and to take the children, but

committee of three be appointed to draft a proper expression of regret at the death of Mr. McLean. The committee were appointed.

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Brother Bartlett said that he understood a revival had broken out at St. Paul's on Sunday alight. A white-haired brother contradicted the statement.

At this moment Prof. Martin entered the room. The Chairman received him with great cordiality, and introduced him to the meeting. The entire audience

AROSE AND WELCOMED THE PROFESSOR.

The Chairman said that it would be well to give Prof. Martin a breathing spell, and therefore, any remarks would be in order from the brethren. Brother French said that he had been helping the pastor at the South Fifth street M. E. Church, Williamsburgh. A great work was going on there. The churches had been trying to throw the responsibility for revivals upon the pastors, and they had been trying to roll it back upon the churches. The consequence was that a glorious outburst of spiritual life had followed. Scores of women had gathered round the altars in numbers and prayed for their ungodly husbands who were sitting back in the church. He had been congreatly stirred. They felt as though there was a thunder storm above them and an earthquake under them. On Sunday afternoon, Brother sago, and had Joined the church. He had been converted from that church. He had been conjoined the church. He had been conjoined

closing prices of stocks to-day: Highest,	Laurest.	Bid.	Ask
N. Y. C. and Hudson 106%	10434	105%	10
Harlem	119	120	12
Erio (55)2	64	64%	6
Lake Snore	95	95%	. 9
Wabash 7436	74	73%	7
Northwestern preferred 90%	-	-	- 8
Northwestern preferred 90%	90		9
Rock Island118%	112/6	112%	11
Fort Wayne	***	112 16	9
Milwaukee and St. Paul 54% Mil. and St. Paul Pref 79	203.0	2032	
Ohio and Mississippi 49%	120	1937	- 1
Bouton Hartford and Kris. 832	12.0	*2.3	- 2
New Jersey Central 10112	1015	1012	
New Jersey Central 101 2 Union Pacific 2014	500	36	
C. C. and ind. Central 30/2 Hannibal and St. Joseph 49% Han, and St. Joseph pref	8814	2014	
Hannibal and St. Joseph 49%	49	49	4
Han, and St. Joseph pref	400	70	7
Canton		100	10
Panama.	1000	122	- 1
D. L. and Western 9032	9934	9934	30
Western Union Telegraph., 81%	861	81)6	
Pacific Mail	14.56	14.4	
Quickstiver 44	60%	10	- 12
Adams Express	-	99.4	26
Wells, Faren & Co. Ex.		84	- 1
Caicksliver preferred — Adams Express. — Wells, Fargo & Co, Ex — Amer. Mer. Union Ex —		69	
United States Express		2714	- 1

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The CHESAPEARE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which
have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among
the best and most desirable investment securities in
the market, which in time must become very scarce,
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The market is a surface in the world in the oming year, pay off in gold another large lot of Frvs-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only \$15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, coupon and regis-

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is \$25,885,000; they

BONDS amount to \$2,745,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon bonds, \$1,000 each. Their market price duced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches. FISK & HATCH.

New York Markets.

it was merely a particreability. He had latterly become so discusted with her conduct, he said, that in April last he resuled a farm in desay, and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and put her on it. He fully stoked it for her and from this source and the produce of the farm she could have derived a decent income. She refused, however, to stay on the horse owned by Mr. Sawyer, and returned to Hrookkin.

Mr. Sawyer says that he has frequently offered to provide for her, and to take the children, but he may be that a person who was formerly in the employ of Dr. Fligrim is at the bottom of the trouble, and is urging Josephine to sue for the divorce to injure him.

Mr. Sawyer said that the referee had decided that there was a marriage according to the ruling of the courts of this State, and had ordered him to pay \$30 a month allmony, and to give security.

This case is viewed as very remarkable and important. It is the first divorce suit in this State instituted between persons not lezally married, in the usual acceptation of the torm.

For weather strips for doors and windows go to E. S. J. Torrey's, 60 Fullon street, near itsoadway.

Monday, Jun. 37—P. M.—The operations in the various departments of the Stock Exchange were not specially important, nor did they reflect any transactions of frominent significance.

At the opening the general market was inclined toward weakness, but soon railled to about Staturday's prices, and so continued with few exceptions until the afternoon, when New York Central, Lake Shore, and Alamic and Pacific was still the chief absorbing speculative feature, and the stock as a knowked about like a toy balloon. It seems to the stoke of the stoke the stoke the stoke of the stoke of the stoke of th

MARINW INTELLIGENCE.

Sub rises. ... 7 18 Sun sets 5 18 Moon sets ... 975 Sandy Hook., 7 19 Gov. Island., 8 50 Hell Gate.... 10 00

A Prived—MONDAY, Jan. 21.
Stramship Minnesota, Liverpool, nides, and pass
Steamship North Point, Baltimore, in ballast,
Bark Maggie Klioti, Hantsport, N. S., plaster.
Brig J. F. Erichsen, Hio Janctro, coffee.
Schr E. A. De Hart, Baracoa, fruit,
Also the usual river and coast was vessels.
STEAMSHIPS ARRIVAD OUT,
QUERSTOWN, Jan. 27.—Wooming, New York,
PLYMOUTH, Jan. 27.—Climbria, New York,
HAVER, Jan. 27.—Franklin, New York,

Busmess Hotices.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputa-tion of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has given them a

The best pince in New York to buy reliable watches, and diamonds, rich, fashionable lewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 77 Fulton of. Diamonds a specialty.

Secor Sewing Muchine. J. T. ELLIS, up-town office 1,246 Broadway, between first and fixed sta. Par-ticular attention given to cloak and dress making. Udolphe Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps Is

DIFORCED.

DEAN.—In the city of New York, on January 37, by the Hon. Frederick W. Loew, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Mary Dean from Wm. L. Dean.

DIED. BURLING.—In Bushwick, L. I., on Monday, Janua.

75. George Burling, aged 61 years.
The relatives and relends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'check.
F. M., from his late realidance, 59 Suydam st., near Everinvited to attend the funeral, on wednessay, at 2 o'space, P. M., from his late residence, 39 Suydam st., near Rivergreen av. The form his late residence, 39 Suydam st., near Rivergreen av. The following street in the foll

Naris, ex-Member of Congress from the Thira Ambama District.

STRACHAN.—On Monday, January 27, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Lee Strachan, aged 39 years and 4 months. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 118 Elizabeth st., on Wednesday January 29, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

SKINNER.—On Sunday, January 26, Miss Elizabeth Skinner, in her 48th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 557 Grand st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—At his residence, corner of Front and Withers sta, Williamsburgh, on Monday January 27, 4877, John Sullivan, a native of Bunnane, county Kerry, Ireland, aged 43 years.

The remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, on Thursday, January 39, thence to Calvary Cennetery.

TUCKER.—In Albany, January 38, Luther Tucker, editor and proprietor of the Culticator and Country Gentlemen.

TRACY.—On Saturday morning, January 25, the Hon.

editor and proprietor of the Cultivator and Country Genticisism.

TRACY.—On Saturday morning, January 25, the Hon. William H. Tracy, Justice of the Marine Court, in the Sth year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, January 23, at 10 o'elock A. M., from his late residence, 155 Cliaton st., without further notice.

The members of the Anthony Miller Association wilf meet at the Club Rooms, Bank Coffee House, 256 Grand st., at 9 o'elock, to attend the funeral of our late President, the Hon. Wm. H. Tracy. WM. S. UTT, Sec. WELSH.—Suddenly, on shipboard, January 25, Ana Welsh, the beloved wife of Capt. James Welsh.

The triends and acquaintances, also the members of Zaradatha Lodge of F. and A. M., are respectfully in-

Welsh, the beloved wife of Capt. James Welsh.
The Triends and acquaintauces, also the members of
Zaradatha Lodge of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wedneeday January 2s,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Atlantic St.,
South Bergen, Jersey City.
To Bakkus.—The members of the N. Y. P. J. B.,
Benevolent Souchy will meet at their hell, 227 Bowery,
this Tucanay, January 2s, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to attend
the funeral of our late brother member, Patrick
Burchill. By order of
ED. BOURKE, President. JOHN PERIN, Rec. Sec. ED. BOURKE, President.

Special Rotices.

CINES.

Dr. J. H. Schiner, northeast corner 6th and Arch ste., Philadelphia.

Respected Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Scaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pilis.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of thirty-one, one brother at twenty—aven, and my sister at thirteen.

one, one brother at twenty—wen, and my sister at long, one, one brother at twenty—wen, and my sister at I was, when about thirty-one years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into pulmonary consumption. I was compelled to retlaquish my employment that of a blacksmith).

I consulted skilful and eminent physicians and tried many parent neartnins, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 101, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

Ey what I now look upon as a providential interposition. I was induced to try your remedies and place my-self under your treament, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery that it sectined as though some supernuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 131 pounds, am thirty-six years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

JOHN F. HENRY. HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, 78th and 29th sts., Broadway. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms per day.

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47 EXCHANGE PLACE, make stock privileges a "specialty." You can be "long" or "short" 100 shares stock for \$100. No further risk beyond amount paid for privilege. For particulars send for our "Explanatory Circular." All priviliges negotiated by us are signed by first-class parties. Privileges are used by the majority of oper ators in stocks, and for parties "up town" or "out of town" are safe, and require but a small amount of money. No margin can be called beyond amount in-

Foot of Milist., North river.

The Company are now prepared to rent Stalls in the Wholesale Department.

The great success of the Retail Business at this Market insides a large wholesale Business.

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Leases given for the years, With renewals.

I. FUGERE FLANDIN, Secretary.

PILES OR BEMOR RHOIDALTUMORS.—
All kinds positively, nerfectly, and permanently chred
by "Absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANOLISS, M. D., & SON. O.
2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas tlotel, New
York, this and every fourth week. Best of reference
given to persons cared.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE, Happy relief for young men. Sent free in scaled letter cavelence Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Phindelphia, Palan institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

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